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CONDEMNATION OF NATO MISSILE DECISION CONTINUES

RUDE PRAVO Criticism

LD171316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Press Review on NATO missile decision]

[Text] An editorial article carried by RUDE PRAVO today entitled "The Struggle Continues" says that the decision taken by the NATO Council at its recent meeting in Brussels to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe runs counter to the aims and purpose of detente and that it is an act against peace, against the atmosphere of peaceful cooperation that has been created, especially after the Helsinki Conference. Thus NATO, RUDE PRAVO goes on to state, has ruthlessly trampled on the main principles of the Final Act, which Western politicians signed more than 4 years ago.

The decisions taken in Brussels undoubtedly mean, the editorial goes on to underline, that the militaristic circles in the West have decided to disavow the basic principle governing stable international relations: the balance of power and equal security. This principle forms the basis of the SALT I and SALT II treaties as well as other international agreements. The militarist circles think that the new American missiles will give them an opportunity to pursue their policy from the position of strength with regard to the socialist countries.

The American medium-range missiles, RUDE PRAVO says, are dangerous for Europe and it is therefore the urgent task of all peace-loving forces to do everything possible to insure that, although the decision has already been taken, these weapons are not deployed on their launching pads. RUDE PRAVO also stresses that the United States used the North Atlantic pact to force its dangerous plan on Western Europe. It also used NATO in order to trample on the sovereignty of the countries on whose territory the missiles are to be deployed.

The decision in Brussels has not strengthened the Atlantic alliance; on the contrary, it has weakened it. The United States and those NATO countries which backed the Pentagon have given an impulse to a new round of the arms race in the most dangerous weapons--nuclear missiles. The NATO Council, RUDE PRAVO stresses, has undermined the basis for talks on medium-range weapons as proposed by the socialist countries. Thus, the North Atlantic pact has assumed full responsibility for a new round in the arms race.

The socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress, systematically strive for relaxation of international tensions and will continue to do so. In present-day conditions this means, above all, a military relaxation. For this reason they have proposed the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The editorial goes on to recall that the Soviet Union has appealed to the West for realism and reason. The appeal, addressed to the West from Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev, warned against the dangers and offered realistic ways to talks. On the actual eve of the Brussels session, the Soviet Union began the withdrawal of its units and military equipment from the GDR to which it had pledged itself. People have come to realize these days how the Soviet Union is very much a principled and (?steadfast) peace force.

International relations have worsened further and the blame for this goes to imperialism. Prospects for relaxation have become more complex but they still exist, says RUDE PRAVO.

We look to the future with confidence. Our national and state existence is fully secured in the fraternal bond with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and by our membership in the Warsaw Pact. This reinforces our conviction that NATO will not succeed in achieving the superiority over the socialist countries for which it strives. We are at the same time deeply convinced, RUDE PRAVO says, that in spite of the designs of imperialism, peaceful development and the process of relaxing tension will nevertheless go on, although under more complicated conditions.

The fact is that the basis of this development is formed by permanently operating factors, which are the strength and authority of the world socialism, the force of the ideas of peace and the public opinion of hundreds of millions of people who are on the side of progress and understanding between nations. We are resolved, side by side with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to do our utmost to strengthen the capability of our homeland to defend itself, as well as to strengthen peace. We are resolutely behind the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. Europe must not become a U.S. missile firing range.

Today more than ever the words contained in the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government to do everything possible to insure that peace is permanently secured both for present and future generations are valid, stresses the editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today.

Prague Analysis

AU191503 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 79 pp 1,7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky dispatch from Brussels: "NATO Against the Will of Nations"]

[Text] In the late evening hours of Wednesday [12 December], the NATO Council decided that new American medium-range missiles would be deployed in the FRG, Italy and Great Britain. As regards the Netherlands and Belgium, the countries in which resistance against these missiles was greatest, this question--as NATO Secretary General Luns announced at a press conference--will be resolved "in the future."

All responsibility for this decision which will, without doubt, negatively influence international relations, is borne by the U.S. ruling circles, the NATO military hierarchy and the military-industrial complex connected with it. The fact that the communique adopted at the session pays lip service to the relaxation of military tension changes nothing of this reality. The communique also declares that 1,000 American nuclear warheads will be withdrawn from Western Europe. What actually is involved here are antiquated warheads that no longer play any role in NATO's arsenals.

The decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles was adopted at a session of the defense and foreign ministers of the NATO member countries. At this session the United States put strong pressure on its West German allies in order to push through its plans. Even though it succeeded in pushing through the decision, the resistance of the public and of political figures in the Netherlands and Belgium forced it, for the time being, to partially change plans. Political observers in Brussels note that at the NATO session very great differences came to a head, particularly between the United States on the one hand and the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark on the other. The American plans had assiduous supporters in Great Britain and the FRG.

These differences manifested themselves during the NATO Council's session as well as during the session of the so-called Defense Planning Committee, which consists of defense ministers and chiefs of general staffs. At both forums, the NATO repeated lying theses about the Warsaw Pact allegedly constituting a "threat" to Western Europe.

At variance with reality it was asserted there that the Warsaw Pact states have been greatly arming while, allegedly, "the NATO's defense capability" has been stagnating.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's speech was the most concrete example of American pressure on small member countries. At the session of the Defense Planning Committee, Brown claimed that the defense of Western Europe allegedly is in jeopardy if the West European countries do not maintain their financial obligations toward the pact and do not increase their military budgets. One of the Brussels newspapers commented on Brown's speech as follows: "The U.S. secretary of defense lectured the West European allies." Brown also spoke about the "weakness of the alliance" and threatened those NATO countries that are unwilling to increase their annual military budgets. In his speech, Brown said: "There is no other possibility but to adopt the plans pertaining to the deployment of missiles...That which will be agreed upon must be implemented unconditionally."

That already was an open ultimatum to those political circles in the individual NATO member countries that were unwilling immediately to agree to the American plans.

NATO defense ministers and chiefs of general staffs also discussed a long-term armament program. Its analysis shows that NATO has been preparing another round of armament not only in medium-range missiles but also an increase in the number of men in the individual arms of service. For example, new storage facilities for weapons and ammunition are to be built and the communications systems and integrated command are to be modernized. It will be, above all, the United States and the FRG that will participate in the joint armament program called "modernization program." Twenty-seven percent of the overall financial costs will be paid for by the United States and 26 percent by the FRG. The rest of the expenses will be shared by the rest of the member countries.

Political observers in Brussels presume that the entire NATO proceedings and the manner in which the United States pushed through its plans will lead to increasing differences within NATO.

HORIZONT Commentary

ID191817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 19 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The GDR foreign policy weekly HORIZONT has described the NATO missile decision taken at the Brussels council meeting as disastrous. "The FRG politicians were heavily involved in initiating it and forcing it through," the journal writes in a commentary in its latest edition.

HORIZONT says that the decision is linked with the aim of "achieving strategic supremacy and forcing us to our knees." This will not succeed, however. "Let no one say that our appeals, warnings and signatures have been in vain.

"When the opponent says that our peace initiative has brought NATO 'to the brink of its capacity for taking decisions' and that never before have such deep splits appeared in the pact, then this speaks for the power of our arguments."

The "heightened risk of confrontation" created by NATO demands a strengthened defense preparedness of the socialist states, "but we are not allowing ourselves to be driven from our course of detente and arms limitation by the rabble-rousers in the NATO Council. The revealing symptoms attendant on the Brussels missile decision prove us to be right: The victory of reason can only be the victory of the reasonable."

SED'S NAUMANN ASSAILS FRG STAND ON NATO MISSILES

AU191235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[From the "Discussion Speech" of Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, at the 11th SED Central Committee Session on 13-14 December in Berlin]

[Excerpt] Out of its sense of responsibility to serve man always and at any time, the USSR--faithful to the Leninist policy of peace--submitted far-reaching proposals with the world-historically important speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin, and it has already begun to implement unilateral advance concessions without any quid pro quo on the part of NATO. The FRG especially--in view of the responsibility for preventing any war from ever again originating on German soil--would have every reason not to make itself again a champion of imperialist armament and aggressiveness in Europe.

The FRG leaders have incurred grave historical guilt by giving their consent to the appropriations for NATO's nuclear arms race; by tolerating and fostering anticommunism and anti-Sovietism against their better judgment and despite the existing treaties with the socialist countries; and by keeping the FRG citizens demagogically in deep ignorance about the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union and all other Warsaw Pact states. This mortally dangerous ignorance of the West German citizens creates a climate that seals people off hermetically, like in a prison.

With an "80-85 percent majority", the latest SPD congress has mistaken the term "determination" for "stubbornness"--a stubbornness that serves the aggressive NATO plans rather than the policy of peaceful coexistence between the two sovereign German states that are independent of one another. From that, dangerous situations and commitments may ensue for the FRG.

The GDR will continue to make every effort--and this has been affirmed by 13 million GDR citizens by their signatures--to involve even larger sections of West European peoples in the struggle for peace and to encourage them, in order to bring about the growing realization that it is necessary--without any additional armament, without any delay--to halt the arms race, to negotiate with the Soviet Union, with the Warsaw Pact states. This would be statesman-like courage on the part of the FRG. This would be confidence-building and worthy of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals.

Comrades, we all know that the GDR did not pick for itself its geographical position at the border with the NATO pact. It has developed historically as a response to the splitting policy of German and American imperialism--it has become a German stronghold of peace and of peaceful construction work.

The class enemy has attempted and is attempting to prevent the important fact of our socialist development from penetrating deeply into people's awareness. It is hatefully watching our internal and external stability. German imperialism regards the mere existence of the GDR as a constant challenge.

It wants the thinking and actions of the GDR citizens to be dominated by insecurity and unrest rather than by satisfaction with what has been achieved.

But 30 years of the GDR have conspicuously demonstrated to all citizens and friends all over the world that the struggle between the two world systems is the hardest class struggle in which the GDR, as a firm ally of the Warsaw Pact states, has again and again stood its test and must continue to do so politically, economically and militarily against all the imponderables of the policy of the various forces of imperialism.

The bourgeois ideologists--enemies of socialism--are attempting again and again to assume the role of advocates of some "genuine socialism," and provocatively encourage unhistorical and unrealistic concepts of socialism, and the posing of nonexistent problems to distort the picture of our reality. Here the withdrawal of the elite into an ivory tower becomes a variant of the refusal to waste one's efforts on the revolutionary ideals of the workers class. Statements such as "There has never been any society that has not remained far behind its values"--Aitmuti Etzioni--are designed to cause resignation and a petering out of the revolutionary spirit. Anyone who nevertheless still professes adherance to this revolutionary spirit is to be exposed to the mocking smile that greets the cranky and incorrigible utopian. "Pessimism" has always been recommended to socialism by bourgeois philosophers as a "stage of maturity"--Ludwig Marcuse. Naturally such a view results particularly if our socialist development is measured by the yardstick of some homemade ideal concept of communist conditions, and when the self-painted "grey of shortcomings" in real socialism is supposed to motivate a so-called "attitude of self-denial." For such irresponsible constructions, there will be no room in our socialist life in the future, either.

A controversy over such views that had to be argued out in the Germanistics faculty at the Berlin Humboldt University underscores how necessary it is in party education and in the political work among the masses to elucidate again and again the nature and aims of real socialism, what it can already do and what it cannot do yet, what it wants as well as what it does not want. This requires on the part of the comrades in the party collectives steadfastness, communist passion and a fighting spirit founded on scientific insight into Marxist-Leninist teaching, so that internal firmness and the party's influence on the masses are always insured under any conditions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR'S KATUSHEV

Commencement of Economic Talks

AU191408 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 19 (BTA)--A between-the-sessions meeting of the Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, headed by its co-chairmen Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, began here today.

The work done on the implementation of the general scheme, signed this year, for specialization and cooperation in material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990 was discussed at the plenary meeting.

A review was made of the development of trade between the two countries this year, and preparations for the 1980 trade and payments protocol were also discussed. Problems referring to the mutual obligations on the most important projects earmarked for commission which are being built in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the USSR were also examined. Measures were outlined for raising the efficiency of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferry-boat service.

Visit to Pernik Okrug

AU192021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, accompanied by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Nikita Tolbuyev, today visited some projects in the Pernik Okrug industrial complex and acquainted himself with the construction-assembly works at the Lenin metallurgical combine, the cement plant in Temelkovo and with the construction of the heavy machine-building plant near Radomir.

Toncho Chakurov, minister of machinebuilding; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials; Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee; and Yordan Tenov, chairman of the Committee for Major Investments, took part in the talks with Katushev.

LUKANOV VISITS AGROKOMPLEKT PROJECT IN IRAQ

AU191410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Baghdad, 15 December (BTA)--Andrey Lukanov, who is visiting Iraq, inspected the Shakimiyah irrigation system, which is being built by the Bulgarian "Agrokomplekt" organization. Comrade Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was briefed on the accomplishment of the construction works and met Bulgarian construction workers who are engaged on the project.

Today Comrade Andrey Lukanov met 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, prime minister of Iraq and deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council. In their talks the common wish was expressed for developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Zhivkov, Todorov Attend

AU191730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] The 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly continued its work for the second consecutive day. Various National Assembly deputies took the floor in connection with the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1980-1981 and with the 1980 draft budget. "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and members of the State Council and the government attended the session."

End of Session

AU191735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The debates on the draft bill on the uniform plan for socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in 1980-81 and on the draft bill on the 1980 state budget of Bulgaria concluded today. The National Assembly deputies approved a plan on the work of the National Assembly in 1980. Academician Panteley Zarev was elected member of the State Council. During the recess, the commission for socioeconomic development of the country, together with the legislative commission, discussed the proposals on the draft plan and budget as submitted by the National Assembly deputies. At the session, Academician Evgeniy Mateev set forth the view of the two commissions regarding the proposals submitted by the National Assembly deputies. The draft bill on the uniform plan for the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in 1980-1981 and the draft bill on the 1980 state budget of Bulgaria were then submitted to second hearings. The National Assembly deputies unanimously adopted the two bills. This concluded the final point in the session's agenda. Vladimir Bonev closed the 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly.

BTA NOTES SUCCESS OF AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY

AU200927 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 20 (BTA)--More than two years ago the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria issued a decree for the conurbations to become self-sufficient on fruit, vegetables, meat, milk and other agricultural products. The self-sufficiency system is an important reserve of agriculture and contributes to the improvement of balance in that sphere. A decisive factor in that respect, however, remains the work of state and cooperative agricultural organizations. Self-sufficiency is an integral part of the planned development of the Bulgarian economy. The period after the decree confirmed the immense possibilities inherent in the system. Since the autumn of 1977, when the decree was first made public, a lasting trend has been noticed, a trend towards a growing number of animals and towards expanding land under vegetables and of growth in the total output. Truly, this trend is sustained mostly by the state and cooperative organizations, but self-sufficiency has its definite effect on it as well. Particularly revealing in that respect are the data for the first six months of this year. Compared with the first six months of 1978 they show that the number of cattle has risen by 2.1 percent, that of pigs by 5.7 percent, of sheep by 1.8 percent. Over the same period the trading organizations have purchased 122,000 tons of milk more, 13,000 tons of meat more and 86 million eggs more. The results of the self-sufficiency practices give ground to believe that this year there will be 2 litres of milk, 13 eggs, 22 kg of vegetables and 4 kg of fruit more per citizen than it was originally laid down in the state plan.

U.S. ACTION CONCERNING IRAN IGNORES PRESENT-DAY REALITY

AU191350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Irresponsible American Speculations in Connection With Iran; In the Maze of Pride and Intrigues"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Although, in the conflict in Azerbaijan a certain role is played by the unsolved problem of the position of nationality groups in Iran, as well as by the differing opinions held by Ayatollahs Shari'at-Madari (of Azerbaijani origin) and Khomeyni, for instance, on the question of the place and role of the Muslim clergy in the state (Madari favors a greater "division of work" between religious and secular political power, there is no doubt that the nationality conflicts are substantially instigated and nourished from outside the country.

Today, however, we would like to point out other connections of the Iran events, even though it is difficult to separate one from the other. We have in mind the American reactions to problems of American-Iranian relations. Actually, the hostages in the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran have ceased to play the main role in them; they have become a mere pretext for certain political actions and plans of official Washington and of the entire military-industrial complex of American imperialism on which the White House and Congress are founded. Violations of diplomatic immunity would certainly evoke indignation in every country, and it is impossible to agree to such methods. But let us use the same criteria everywhere: Only yesterday [12 December] the Soviet diplomatic mission to the United Nations in New York was the target of a bomb attack; and a few days ago it was the Cuban mission. We could enumerate other instances of gross violations of diplomatic immunity on U.S. territory.

But we have mentioned the case of the hostages as being a "pretext." A pretext for what? Naturally, without speaking in detail about the other side of the coin--that is, about the 25 years of U.S. meddling (from the times of the coup d'etat against Mossadeq, organized by the Americans) in Iran's internal affairs, and about the politically and morally untenable practice of granting shelter to bankrupt dictators like the shah of Iran--the American political and propaganda staffs have used the case of hostages for stepping up chauvinist moods. They wanted to "rectify" what J. Schlesinger--who had held the functions of secretary of defense and of energy and also led the CIA--has quite openly stated, with the typical hegemonic American understanding of the world: "The United States, in the endeavor to adjust to the growing force of other states, has given up the role of world gendarme. Probably the process of this adjustment, and of the limitation connected with it, has gone too far...."

But today, under the impression of the "resolute" course being taken by America toward Iran--which still shows no lack of reflections even about the variants of a military intervention against that country--MANY PEOPLE ARE LOSING THEIR SENSE OF REALITY, OF THE TRUE CORRELATION OF FORCES IN THE WORLD, AND ARE AGAIN SUCCUMBING TO THE CRAZINESS OF THE "PRIDE OF POWER," WHICH HAD ONCE PREVENTED THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CELEBRITY W. FULBRIGHT, FROM GRASPING THE HOPELESSNESS OF ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICY IN VIETNAM. Even J. Sisco, former assistant secretary of state, now declares: "If there is one bright side of the Iran affair, it is the hope that we will get rid of the Vietnam syndrome, that is of the fear of a military intervention in the affairs of other states." And A.H. Fairlie in the Washington POST almost chokes with enthusiasm over the idea that the United States is probably "capable of using its force abroad" and of acting as a "leading force."

THIS IS A VERY BAD ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION AND DANGEROUS DEMAGOGY; HOWEVER, IT IS NOT MERELY THE RESULT OF THE PROPAGANDISTIC WHIPPING UP OF NERVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN HOSTAGES; IT IS A MANIFESTATION OF THE LONG-TERM PLANS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. For instance, it is typical of them that in the United States one speaks of crude oil in the Near and Middle East as American property; or that U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance is claiming the right to tour the West European allies with the aim of organizing the economic blockade of Iran. After all, does not the entire obvious trend to utilize the "Iranian hullaballoo" for consolidating one's own military presence in the area of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and throughout the Near and Middle East testify to power plans?

Nevertheless, the last few days were characterized by yet another aspect--the United States has greatly intensified its intrigues against the Soviet Union; their aim is to distract attention from the U.S. predatory policy toward Iran and in the Near and Middle East in general, while simultaneously disrupting Soviet-Iranian relations. For instance, rumors are being spread that the Soviet Union has an "elite motorized, Persian-speaking brigade" on the border with Iran, and that "Moscow would like to fragment Iran" and other such nonsense. The primitive nature of such fabrications is ludicrous; but one must not underestimate their baseness and insidiousness either.

The problem is that the United States regularly finds itself with its imperialist policy on the wrong side of historical upheavals and historical forces; and this applies not only to Iran. But it will not get out of this "error" by playing around with the legend of an "all-powerful American leading force" and by losing the sense of restraint and of prudence in acting, as well as the sense of present-day reality following from this playing around.

HUSAK ADDRESSES PRAGUE CPCZ CITY COMMITTEE

AU191137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Dec 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Text] A session of the city committee of the CPCZ was held in Prague today. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

On the agenda of the session was the elaboration of the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the political-economic tasks of the Prague Party Organization in the next year.

A report of the Presidium of the city committee of the CPCZ was delivered by Jiri Pasek, a secretary. He emphasized that the 4th year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is characterized by the devotion and creative initiative of working people which documents the high political maturity of the working class in Prague.

The report of the Presidium of the city committee of the party then stressed the necessity for a higher standard of mass political and political-organizational work and the personal exemplary work of all members and candidate members of the party.

The discussion at the session was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On behalf of the Central Committee and on his own behalf he greeted the session of the city party committee, the great army of communists, and all working people of the capital city.

He noted that the report of the Presidium of the city party committee correctly and in all matters reflects the atmosphere of the deliberations of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the report correctly focuses the attention of the city party organization on the main tasks set by the session of the Central Committee of the party. He appreciated the report's concrete character and its realism, as well as the critical, self-critical and demanding approach of the city committee to the evaluation of the work done.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that, just as everywhere in our state, also in Prague no mean results have been achieved this year and in the previous years. It is natural that we pay exceptional attention in all matters to the capital city. The working class in Prague has great revolutionary traditions; through its concentration in large industrial enterprises it represents a significant political and economic force. Here is a concentration of the central bodies, scientific institutions, university-level schools and cultural establishments. If we are putting emphasis on improving the quality of management, accelerating scientific-technological development, and on better preparation of cadres, the key to many of these questions is to be found particularly here in Prague, in the responsible work of communists in the ministries, scientific and research institutions in all sectors. The leadership of our party and state also sees to it that in Prague, famous for its historical beauty, the conditions for the good and fulfilled life of its citizens and visitors are being broadened. In view of all these facts the party organization in the capital city is fulfilling important tasks and has a great responsibility.

He spoke about the main question in the work of the city party organization now after the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed in particular the requirement that all the analyses and good conclusions for the future, approved by the Central Committee, should be implemented in everyday life with great emphasis and in all spheres. Further it is unavoidable to deepen the great process of stimulating awareness, to strengthen a responsible approach to one's own work in keeping with the considerably changed conditions of our economic development. It is necessary to raise pressure steadfastly on the economy so that we produce more and better quality goods and the requirement of effectiveness and good economy is implemented in practice. Comrade Gustav Husak underlined that this is the path which makes it possible to sustain and, according to the circumstances, to further develop the high living standards already achieved.

At all levels it is necessary to check consistently the fulfillment of the adopted tasks. Everywhere where shortcomings occur, the appropriate conclusions must be drawn.

Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed that in all these directions the Prague Party Organization faces demanding tasks. The communists in the capital represent a great force. Their unity amounts to a guarantee that they will fulfill their tasks and through their contribution will significantly help to achieve the great goals we set to ourselves for 1980 everywhere in our state.

Comrade Gustav Husak touched upon certain topical international political questions. He denounced the recent decision of the NATO states aimed against the process of detente and to fan up further armament in Europe. He stressed that the socialist states will continue to endeavor to strengthen peace and security on our continent. However, should they be pushed by the course taken by the North Atlantic pact, they have enough determination and means for insuring their security.

At the close of his address delivered at the session of the City Committee of the CPCZ in Prague, Comrade Gustav Husak thanked party, state and economic bodies and social organizations, and also all the working people of the capital city of Prague, for their work for the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and wished them many further successes in the fulfillment of the exacting tasks in the coming period.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT CHAMBER SESSION IN PRAGUE

Presidium Members Attend

LD132100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 14th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continued in Prague today.

The proceedings are being attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula and Josef Korcak, as well as other officials.

Changes in Laws

LD132102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Lubos Lidicky report]

[Text] With Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal present, the joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly today discussed and endorsed a number of important documents. First and foremost was a law which amends and complements the law on social security. The case for the draft law was put by Michal Stancel, federal minister of labor and social affairs. In his statement he noted that the regulation of pensions to date has fully proved itself and there was therefore no need for any fundamental alterations and changes.

The level of our social care for aged citizens is reflected in the fact that next year, expenditure on pensions will reach Kcs42 billion, and the average old-age pension will amount to Kcs1,169 per month. The law which was passed today contains only partial changes as against the previous one, which follow up development in individual branches of the national economy and experience gained during the period of validity of the law which was in force up to now.

New regulations are introduced governing the contribution of unified agricultural cooperatives to the partial defrayment of costs for social security payments to cooperative farmers. The contribution is differentiated in accordance with wage scales, and ranges between 6 and 28 percent. This closes the gap in conditions for the calculation of pensions for cooperative farmers and other workers at enterprises. The average contribution will amount roughly to 20.8 percent and since this contribution is taken into account in average monthly wages, which serves as the basis for the calculation of the pension, the pensions of practically all members of cooperatives will be improved.

Another change in the law authorizes the government to introduce more favorable conditions for the permanent employment of women drawing widow's pensions. Up to now, they have been able to work for only 180 days per year. This fact had led to their lowering their labor contract when in permanent employment so that it did not result in a reduction of their pension--or they chose short-term jobs. A more favorable regulation of the payments of widow's pensions with permanent employment based on principles valid for old-age pensions will result in their higher labor activity. This is expected to result in the extension of working hours of some 12,000 women currently in part-time employment, and it is possible to assume that at least 4,000 more women will take up jobs.

The deputies also discussed and endorsed three government bills relating to the CEMA. These are concerned with changes and additions to the general conditions governing the supplies of goods between organizations of CEMA member countries, with general conditions for specialization and cooperation between organizations, and with changes in the statutes of the CEMA. All these documents will promote the further deepening and perfecting of cooperation.

In conclusion of today's session, the deputies endorsed two international agreements on the protection of literary and art works and copyright.

Conclusion of Session

LD132104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At the conclusion of the 14th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, deputies today unanimously endorsed Czechoslovakia's participation in the Paris version of the Berne agreement on the protection of literary and art works and the Paris revised version of the universal agreement on copyright.

As Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, noted, participation in these international agreements makes it possible for us to expand and regulate the direction of our art and scientific works abroad and, in the case of need, to prevent undesirable modifications or their tendentious abuse.

The plenum of the Federal Assembly elected Emanuel Kubin as judge and deputy chairman of the Supreme Court.

After a report on the work of the Presidium of the Parliament and the presidiums and committees of both chambers in the past period, the 14th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations ended.

FOJTIK, KEMPNY ATTEND REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Fojtik in Ostrava

LD191816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The plenary session of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee ended in Ostrava today. It was attended by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. At today's meeting the plenum discussed the development of physical training, sports and tourism.

Kempny in South Moravia

LD150938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The fulfillment of the economic-political directive of the 15th congress of the party in the region this year and preparations of the plan for next year were on the agenda yesterday of the plenum of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee in Brno. A speech in the debate was made by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stated that external economic influences indeed create more difficult conditions but are not the cause of shortcomings in the quality and technical standard of goods and of the nonfulfillment of the range of goods. It will be necessary next year to fulfill tasks with a significant reduction of the consumption of fuels, energy, metals and raw materials. Comrade Kempny further stressed that the tasks of socioeconomic development can fully be (?fulfilled) only on the basis of a purposeful and consistent utilization of the main sources of intensification of our economy, especially on the basis of a speedier application of science and technology.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

LD191431 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A session of the CPSL Central Committee, which discussed the main tasks of development of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for next year, ended in Bratislava today with the adoption of resolutions.

The CPSL Central Committee approved the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the main tasks of development of the Slovak national economy for next year, the resolution on the main tasks of the developmemt of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1980, a report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee on a session of the CPSL Central Committee in March of this year, and the draft budget for bodies and institutions of the CPSL for next year.

The resolution on the main tasks of development of the national economy in Slovakia in 1980 states that the state operational plan provides for the creation of favorable economic conditions for transition to the Seventh 5-Year Plan and, through faster development of the Slovak Socialist Republic's production and a more effective participation in development of the united Czechoslovak economy.

The plan for next year foresees more dynamic growth in the c. eation of resources while continuing implementation of structural changes. Internal economic balance, above all between the creation and use of material resources, between incomes of the population and a better supply to the home market of the needed range of products and the safeguarding of a balance in (?global) economic relations, has to be strengthened. It also seeks to increase exports and their priority growth over imports.

We shall acquaint you in further detail with the CPSL Central Committee session resolutions in later news bulletins, and the full text of the resolutions will be carried in the press tomorrow.

U.S. OPENLY THREATENS MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

LD191038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States openly threatened military actions against Iran yesterday. White House press spokesman Jody Powell stated, while referring to possible Iranian legal steps against the U.S. Embassy personnel held in Tehran, that military intervention by the United States could not be excluded.

It has also been learned from U.S. Government circles that a naval blockade against Iran is just one of the possibilities being considered in Washington. In this connection, it was pointed out that the Pentagon had sent a delegation to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region to sound out the possibility of U.S. Armed Forces using harbors and airfields in various countries.

In recent weeks, the United States has concentrated two aircraft carriers and numerous other warships in the waters off Iran.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES MIDEAST MISSION OF U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

DW191340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1111 GMT 19 Dec 79 DW

[Klaus Broschinski commentary]

[Text] According to information from the U.S. Defense Department, a U.S. military delegation is in the Middle East to find out whether the ports and airports in Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates can be used for the supply or as bases of U.S. ships and aircraft. Klaus Broschinski comments:

(?The Americans) now touring the Middle East and presently staying in Riyadh according to newspaper reports are not trying to secure ports for their trade, as did the seafarers of the East Indian Company, though the mission of the American gentlemen in khaki clothes may also be connected with trade in the broadest sense of the world. Following the loss of air and naval bases in Iran and since the U.S.-Iranian relationship changed from a close alliance to a source of utmost tension, the United States has been seeking a military strategic alternative to safeguard what it terms the lifeline of Western civilization.

It is the raw material oil. It is transported by trucks and above all by tankers through the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz. The idea to dispatch a mobile strike force if this lifeline were to be blocked in some way or other has taken quite concrete shape. Its staff already exists, the logistics planning has progressed. But in case of emergency this mobile strike force, which reportedly is a 100,000-man unit, would have to somehow get to the place of intervention. It is no secret that this place in the view of U.S. military men would be in the Middle East where the lifeline I mentioned earlier is to be defended. How far the probings in this respect have advanced, however, has not been disclosed to the public. But what did leak out was the fact that the gentlemen with their typical short hair cuts have had talks in Saudi Arabia where, according to official information, they apparently could not secure approval to use the country's airports and supply facilities in case the strike force is to become active.

But the constantly rising number of U.S. naval forces operating in the Persian Gulf area is giving special reason for concern, because U.S. Government quarters in Washington have again struck quite martial notes regarding the settlement of strained U.S.-Iranian relations.

COMMENTATOR ON UN REBUFF TO BRITAIN OVER RHODESIA

DW191155 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 19 Dec 79 DW

[Kurt Olivier Commentary]

[Text] Late last night the 34th UN General Assembly in New York adopted an important resolution on Rhodesia condemning not lastly the lifting of sanctions by a number of states. Listen to the following commentary by our correspondent Kurt Olivier.

The short visit of British Prime Minister Thatcher at the UN headquaters Tuesday was of no avail to the colonial power. One day before the 34th UN General Assembly ended its session Great Britain and its imperialist allies had to take a sensitive defeat. Some 107 states, more than two thirds of the UN members, did not let themselves be deceived by the results of the negotiations at the London Lancaster House. They agreed to continue to recognize the Patriotic Front as the only legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people. It was under its leadership only that real independence and freedon could be achieved for Zimbabwe.

Highly disappointed, London's Ambassador Parsons, who the day before had (?reported) on the results of the negotiations, had to take notice of the fact that instead of applauding the approach of the British Government the resolution says--and I quote--that the negotiations solely are considered as a direct result of the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front. Those representatives of imperialist countries who declared openly that the recognition of the Patriotic Front as the only representative of the people of Zimbabwe was no longer justified were told by the majority voting for the resolution that without the full participation of the Patriotic Front as the representative of the people of Zimbabwe in all stages of the London accord there would be no just and above all lasting settlement in Zimbabwe. That is clear language.

Great Britain and the United States had hoped that their unilateral lifting of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would be accepted at least. But the statement made by the group of African states on the weekend that lifting sanctions was illegal indicated that the ability has been underrated by the imperialist forces. In a separate vote on this part of the resolution no more than 15 states voted with the United States and Great Britain. The absolute majority stuck to its standpoint that the unilateral lifting of the sanctions is a violation of the resolutions agreed upon by the Security Council, which is the only authority entitled to make such decisions.

What is at least as important is the fact that the unchanged responsibility of the United Nations and especially the Security Council has been confirmed in the resolution. (?They) have to keep a vigilant eye on developments in Zimbabwe. Moreover, to make it quite clear to Great Britain that the doubts harbored by the majority about its will to help the people of Zimbabwe to gain genuine independence and freedon are not passing moods is proved by the announcement that a special session of the UN General Assembly on Southern Rhodesia will be held in 1980 if necessary.

It is a foregone conclusion that the representatives of the GDR and other socialist states who had warned most consistently about attempts to deceive the public backed the resolution their solidarity with the people Zimbabwe and its Patriotic Front.

The front would have to face a difficult road, the Soviet delegate said, but the Soviet Union was certain that an independent and free Zimbabwe would become a member of the United Nations. As I said earlier, it was a defeat for the imperialist forces; whether it has also been a lesson remains to be seen.

WALDE ADDRESSES SED SESSION ON ECONOMIC PLAN, NATO MISSILES

AU191515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Dec 79 pp 12-13 AU

[From the "discussion speech" of Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, at the 11th SED Central Committee meeting on 13-14 December in Berlin]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades, I would like to declare that I fully support the Politburo report and the draft economic plan.

The Cottbus Bezirk Party Organization will thoroughly analyze this 11th meeting of the Central Committee and will make its contribution toward the implementation of the adopted tasks.

This also applies to our tasks for safeguarding peace. The Cottbus Bezirk working people have heard with great indignation about the latest NATO decision. What upset them most was the fact that the FRG Government became the main whip of this decision; that it was of all things the missile party congress of the SPD where the green light was given for the NATO decision that is directed against peace and security.

For most citizens the latest development has strengthened their convictions regarding the misanthropic and antipeace character of imperialism, but some others have lost all illusions about the character of the FRG, its government and its chancellor.

The working people proceed from the premise that the struggle for peace and detente must be carried on, and this means to them primarily to strengthen socialism in the GDR and to safeguard it. They will do their best to this end in our Bezirk, too.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEES CONSIDER BUDGET

LD192300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The People's Chamber Committee for Budget, Finance, and Culture discussed and approved on Wednesday in Berlin the 1980 drafts for the economy and the budget. Over the past few days a total of 11 People's Chamber committees discussed in detail the plan drafts which were approved by the SED Central Committee at its 11th meeting. This concludes the discussion in all the committees.

It is the aim to continue to implement successfully the economic and social policies by the GDR through increased achievements and a higher efficiency of the economy. Members of the government expounded on both drafts in the committees and answered questions by the deputies. The discussion made it clear that the high demands of the coming year call for a clear fighting position, greater responsibility, a plethora of ideas and consistent actions.

The 1980 documents will be discussed by the People's Chamber at its 10th meeting on Friday.

U.S. TO IMPOSE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE ON IRAN

LD191720 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Washington administration wish to solve the issue of the American hostages in Tehran by exercising an economic pressure on Iran and holding out the possibility of some sort of military action. The news has been leaked out that the (?criminal) trial of the hostages in Tehran could possibly lead to an American (?food) blockade or some other military steps against Iran. The Iranian foreign minister, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, said in a press statement that the release of the hostages could be accelerated if the United States itself would initiate a review of its formal relations with Iran.

YOUTH JOURNAL PRESENTS VIEWS ON U.S. HOSTAGES

Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian No 47 23 Nov 79 p 3 WA

[Andras Kanyo commentary: "Hostage Drama in Tehran"]

[Text] The occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran and the detention of its occupants is virtually without precedent in the history of modern-day diplomacy. Those who directed the action referred to the national honor of their people and asked Washington to deliver Reza Pahlavi to them in exchange for the hostages. They wanted to call him to account for several decades of suffering, for the tens of thousands who lost their lives in SAVAK's torture chambers, for their heritage and for the grinding poverty of millions of Iranians. They have the right to do this. However, the just demand submitted in the name of millions is overshadowed by the methods used. And this is not even to mention the fact that this action, the outcome of which could not be predicted, provoked the world's greatest capitalist power at a moment when its leadership, having lost control and influence over regions and events it considers essential to survival--Nicaragua, El Salvador and, of course, Iran--might be prone to irrational thoughts and possibly even deeds. This is all the more true because the events in Iran are undoubtedly the most devastating blow to American leadership since the defeat suffered in Vietnam.

Probably fear of a repetition of so great a loss and the hope of reversing the situation moved Washington to refrain from exerting too much pressure in this situation. This is why it sent former attorney general Ramsey Clark to negotiate. He was chosen because he was the only American politician to have established contact with the imam at the time the latter emigrated to Paris. Even then he did this not out of personal sympathy but because he was on a mission, namely to try to determine whether Khomeyni's friendship could be expected. Now, he was halted en route by Khomeyni's frosty message: He refused to negotiate with the American Government which granted asylum to the detested shah. Carter's next move could have been anticipated by even a chess player of no more than mediocre skill: He declared himself independent of Iranian oil and froze $5 billion in Iranian assets in the United States. At one time the Latins engraved the following message on their cannons: "The ultimate argument of kings." In this case, too, force could only have been Washington's final argument. Its consequences are unforeseeable, as are those of taking hostages and similar acts which do not swell the ranks of those sympathetic to the changes in Iran but rather the ranks of those who, from the outset, were working to "neutralize" the revolutionary process and are now trying to reverse it.

PCE ASSERTS INDEPENDENCE IN COMMUNIST CONFERENCE STATEMENT

LD181155 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 13 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCE Determines Its Policy Completely Independently"]

[Text] An ideological conference to discuss the topic of communist parties' relations with the socialist and social democratic parties, to which all the European communist parties and the Communist Party of Cuba have been invited, is being held in Budapest.

At the start of the conference convened by the MSZMP, the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] representative read out an important statement which, in view of its significance, we reproduce below:

"We thank the MSZMP for the invitation which it has extended to us. We wish to express through our presence here our appreciation of the MSZMP's efforts to understand the specific characteristics of the West European communist parties' struggle.

"At the same time, the PCE wishes to state as clearly as possible that it does not deem it appropriate for the topic of our relations with the socialist and social democratic parties to be debated at a meeting with the composition and characteristics of that convened by the MSZMP.

"The PCE determines its stance with respect to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and other socialist and social democratic parties with which it has relations in accordance with its policy of complete independence in determining both domestic and international issues.

"It would be absurd and improper to give the impression that our policy toward the socialist and social democratic parties is dependent on a debate with parties which have actual situations completely different from ours. Thay also have conceptions on this matter which differ from those underlying the PCE's political stance.

"For the reasons stated we believe that the conference can give rise only to a debate in the ideological field, without any political commitment of any kind for those taking part--or at any rate, for the PCE.

"It was on the basis of this viewpoint that our delegation to this conference--whose task, apart from presenting this statement, will be to follow the congress proceedings and to garner from it material useful to our party--was appointed.

"Here is a brief account of how the PCE views the topic of relations with the socialist and social democratic parties:

"On the level of Spain, the PCE is striving to formulate a joint leftwing strategy--that is, principally with the PSOE. It is not a matter of a 'joint program' of government, which would not be in keeping with our country's current circumstances, but of insuring that the working class and the progressive forces as a whole are in a position to influence the country's policy, by thrusting toward a policy of broad democratic unity. We have a PCE-PSOE municipal agreement which in general is functioning positively and, as a result of which the municipal administration of the principal Spanish cities, is in the hands of the left.

"On some basic foreign policy issues (opposition to Spain's entry into NATO, support for Spain's entry into the EEC and support for the POLISARIO), the PCE and the PSOE have common stances. On the other hand, there are currently major differences between the PCE and the PSOE, and thus grave obstacles to a joint leftwing strategy, with respect to other extremely important political issues (economic policy vis-a-vis the crisis, trade union policy and so forth).

"Within the context of West Europe, the PCE deems it essential to work for an alternative on the part of the progressive forces in that region, whose basis must be agreement among the leftwing forces. That is why we are in favor of initiating a dialog and developing contacts and relations among communists, socialists and social democrats in order to begin to map out the broad outlines of a progressive alternative.

"Last, we wish to express an opinion about the communique mentioned in the MSZMP's letter of invitation: We believe that it should be confined to noting the holding of the meeting and those taking part in it. The PCE would not sign a communique which included assessments or opinions concerning the topic of the conference."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLSEN

19 December Arrival

LD191831 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--Kjeld Olsen, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, arrived on an official visit in Budapest Wednesday. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja greeted his guest at Ferihegy Airport. Present to receive him was Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Danish ambassador to Budapest, as well.

Meeting With Puja

LD191833 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja and the Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olsen held official talks in the headquarters of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in the afternoon. At the meeting which was marked by a cordial atmosphere and attended by Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Danish Ambassador in Budapest, a review was made of the development of the bilateral contacts between Hungary and Denmark as well as of current issues of the international situation.

BRIEFS

DKP DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a DKP delegation led by Wolfgang Bartels, head of a DKP department, visited our country between 10 and 15 December. The delegation studied aspects and features of the MSZMP's youth policy. It had talks with leading officials of the Central Committee Department for Party and Mass Organizations, the KISZ Central Committee and the State Committee for Youth Affairs and visited Gyor-Sopron county. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO FRG

LD192245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Janusz Kruczkowski report]

[Text] Bonn--The first day of Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's official visit to the FRG is nearly over. Today he was received by Helmut Schmidt, the Federal chancellor; this was followed by plenary Poland-FRG talks. This evening, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Federal minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of his Polish guests.

In his toast Minister Genscher stressed the importance of relations between the two states for the development of the political situation in Europe. He pointed to progress being made in the continued process of normalization, and discussed its various aspects. He then concentrated on discussing the socalled twin-path NATO proposals according to which reamament would be followed by negotiations.

In reply Minister Wojtaszek said: From the review we have made of our bilateral relations we can see the achievements which have resulted from the process of normalization in many spheres. We have created many opportunities for contacts, cooperation and exchange. Clearly, advantage has not yet been taken of all the opportunities in the development of our relations. Minister Wojtaszek continued and pointed to the favorable circumstances which exist for further development of scientific-technological and economic cooperation in joint activities on third markets, and also of cultural cooperation. But important problems remain and these require a solution; they can be reduced to a need for consistent basing of all our relations on the sound foundation created, for both sides, by the treaty dated 7 December 1970.

Minister Wojtaszek pointed to the contrasting ways, adopted by the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, of approaching the issue of building detente and consolidation of security in Europe. The Brussels decisions have resulted in a complicated and difficult situation because these decisions are intended to upset the existing military balance in Europe, to start negotiations from the position of strength. They will lead to a dangerous phase in the arms race. In this Poland sees a negative reaction from NATO to the Warsaw Treaty's constructive proposals and to the appeals contained in the Berlin communique. The NATO decisions, so far-reaching in their effects, do not, regrettably, propose any grounds for negotiations about medium-range missile arms based on the well-known proposals from the socialist states.

Minister Wojtaszek said in conclusion that from the talks we had had so far and which will be continued tomorrow we can conclude that our countries should be especially aware of the responsibility they bear for the development of the situation in Europe.

CONFERENCE ON POLISH-GERMAN BORDER AREA ENDS IN POZNAN

LD182324 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--A two-day all-Polish scientific conference, devoted to "the Polish-German border area in the past and today" ended in Poznan today. It was organized by the sociology institute and the German history chair of the historical institute at Adam Mickiewicz University.

Along other subjects, the participants discussed the historical development of Polish-German relations in the border area, main issues connected with the Polish-German border area after the First World War, the situation in the area after the Second World War and the change in its role after the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

During the conference, an exhibition of publications, titled "The Polish-German Border Area in Scholarly Literature" was opened at the university.

WARSAW NOTES POPE'S COMMENT ON NATO MISSILE DECISION

LD192320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, during an address to representatives of Rome's universities, has called on the faithful to pray in connection with the great threat which has been hanging over the world, and particularly over the Continent of Europe, in the past weeks. This is a problem which rightly arouses universal disquiet, stated the pope, with the [word indistinct] possibilities of the latest decision of NATO on the issue of rocket weapons in mind. John Paul II announced that he would return to this issue on the world day of peace, celebrated by the church on 1 January.

ELECTION MEETINGS HELD IN LUBLIN, PLOCK VOIVODSHIPS

LD192235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Party voivodship election report-back conferences were held today at Lublin and Plock. The debate in Lublin centered on making best use of production potential, more intensive farming on Lublin's fertile soil, and provision for Lublin's development as a cultural and educational center. More than 70,000 members of the Lublin Party Organization were represented by 312 delegates. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo; also present were members of central authorities and the central party aktiv. Reviewing the report back-election campaign in Lublin Voivodship Wladyslaw Kruk, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Lublin, said that such satisfaction has been expressed with the considerable progress achieved in the region in the past 10 years. Mieczyslaw Jagielski spoke at the conclusion of the debate. The conference elected 34 delegates for the eighth party congress. These included Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Wladyslaw Kruk. New voivodship party officials were also elected: Wladyslaw Kruk was entrusted with the job of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Lublin.

The voivodship party election report-back conference in Plock was attended by 299 delegates who represented 43,000 members of the regional party organization. Jozef Tejchma, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of education and training, attended the conference; also present were members of central authorities and the central party aktiv. Kazimierz Janiak, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Plock, said party initiatives and efforts made during the period under discussion have borne the fruit of dedicated work by the working class, farmers and intelligentsia.

Jozef Tejchma spoke at the conclusion of the debate. The conference elected 23 delegates to the eighth party congress; these included Jozef Tejchma and Kazimierz Janiak; it also elected a new party voivodship committee in Plock. Kazimierz Janiak was entrusted with the job of first secretary.

SCINTEIA PRAISES UN RESOLUTION AGAINST HEGEMONISM

AU191020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "Eliminating the Policy of Hegemonism--An Urgent Requirement and a Basic Necessity for Peace and for Democratizing International Life"]

[Excerpts] As has been announced, the UN General Assembly debated the point on its agenda dealing with "the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations," presented by the Soviet Union, and adopted a resolution along that line.

Indeed, the problem of eliminating hegemonism is one of the most urgent requirements of our times; it is a decisive condition for insuring peace and security in the world, for solving mankind's numerous and complex problems in the interests of all the peoples, and for enhancing international trust and understanding. Events and in fact the entire political life have proven beyond doubt how harmful and dangerous hegemonism is, and what grave and profoundly damaging consequences it can have on international relations, as a flagrant anachronism characteristic of the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat, of oppression and enslavement of other peoples.

It is incontestable that wherever it may emerge--at international, regional or subregional level--and whatever form it may assume--from political or economic pressure and interference in internal affairs to armed intervention--the policy of hegemonism is one of the principal sources of danger for international peace and security; it poisons the world political climate and prevents the promotion of new relations of trust and cooperation. Being closely connected to the trends to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, this policy is at the root of the sharpening contradictions among states. It keeps alive the existing hotbeds of tension and war and causes new ones to appear. The policy of hegemonism affects not only the states and peoples on which it is exercised, but all the other peoples as well, since, as is known, a people that oppresses or accepts the enslavement or domination of other peoples cannot be free.

Moreover, since it always accompanies the policy of force and aggression, hegemonism is today more dangerous than ever, in view of the world's arsenals and their enormous destructive potential, posing the most serious threats for human civilization.

As is known, Socialist Romania, profoundly attached to the cause of national independence and sovereignty, has militated and continues to consistently and energetically militate to enforce strict respect in the world for the inalienable rights of all the nations to lead a free life in accordance with their own conditions, interests and vital aspirations. Our country has firmly raised its voice in various international institutions, bodies and forums in support of this sacred right; this principled position has been sanctioned in the treaties, solemn declarations and agreements concluded with many other states. Our country has always firmly censured any attempt to subordinate and dominate other states, to dictate to them from outside in matters which constitute the sovereign prerogative of those peoples, and to force them to adopt a certain path of development and certain lines in their domestic and foreign policy.

Socialist Romania is firmly convinced that only by defeating attempts to dominate or subordinate other states, only by promoting and establishing relations of equality and mutual respect and esteem can the international political climate be restored, tensions and conflicts overcome, and all disputes settled constructively through negotiations. Trust and fruitful cooperation can then be developed among states, for the benefit of each, and of general progress.

Naturally, the simple fact that a resolution has been adopted does not mean that the principles it contains will be automatically implemented. What is decisive for efficiently eradicating hegemonism is that all the forces of peace, freedom and social progress, the newly independent states which have cast off the yoke of foreign domination, and all the states that hold the cause of independence dear should unite and work to implement the provisions of the resolution. It is the responsible duty of the United Nations to insure that all the states apply the measures designed to eliminate the policy of hegemonism, and not to condone any violation of the norms of international law.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON VISIT OF USSR'S KATUSHEV

AU191431 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 51 13 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Last week Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side in the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation who had participated in the working meetings held in Bucharest by the chairman of the two sides. Before leaving for home, the Soviet guest made the following statement to our staff member, Pavel Mocanu:

We have signed a protocol that defines the cooperation tasks between the ministries, departments and economic enterprises of our countries. The problems we have discussed at the commission meetings are those envisaged in the understandings concluded between our parties' and states' leaders, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

On the basis of these understandings, the planning bodies in our countries and the ministries are drawing up long-term programs--up to 1990--in the field of specialization and cooperation in production. These programs will define the further development and deepening of cooperation between our countries, between our specialists and workers and between the thousands of working people in Romania and the Soviet Union. The achievement of these programs will contribute to developing the economy of each of our countries and will be in keeping with our general interests and with those of the socialist countries.

Permit me to express the satisfaction of the Soviet side for the constructive spirit and comradely atmosphere in which the commission proceedings have taken place, a fact that has greatly influenced the results of our activity.

GNA SESSION ON 1980 UNIFORM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU132000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/12/1979--The draft single national plan of Romania's economic and social development for 1980 ensures the fulfillment of the current five-year plan tasks and considers the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress with regard to the accentuation of the qualitative facets of economic growth, Nicolae Constatin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, stated in the exposition he delivered at the Grand National Assembly session.

The plan provisions are based on the successes scored by the Romanian people in fulfilling the tasks of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan. The draft plan for 1980 envisages further high development rates thanks to the growing role of the intensive and qualitative factors in all fields of activity.

Synthetically, this essential orientation is reflected in the task of increasing the national income by 8.8 percent, the average annual rate set for the current five-year plan in the directives of the Eleventh RCP Congress being thus exceeded.

The plan focuses on the consistent promotion of the industrialization policy. It was established that industrial output, appraised by the value of net production, should grow by 11.5 percent, the industrial output over the five-year plan period registering thus an 11 percent average annual growth rate. The plan channels the efforts towards speeding up the rate of works for discovering new crude, natural gas, coal, bituminous shales and other useful mineral substances reserves, which should cover the requirements of the economy by indigenous resources to an as great extent as possible.

Electric power output will grow to 72 thousand million kwh in 1980 due to a faster growth rate--21 percent--of the electric power output turned out in thermal power stations operating on coal and to that of the hydropower one--16 percent, parallel with a diminution in the share of the hydrocarbon-based output.

Steel output is to reach almost 15.6 million tons, higher increases than the average being provided for with the highly processed metallurgical products made of stainless, heat-resisting, alloy and rapid steel for tools and others.

The machine-building industry continues to hold a central place in the 1980 plan. The production of this branch is to grow by 13 percent as to 1979, since priority is given to the manufacture of highly technical equipment, heavy machine-tools, of products of the industries, of low fuel consuming vehicles and others. The share of machines and equipment in the total volume of the Romanian export will considerably grow.

The chemical industry will further witness a rapid progress reflected in a 12.8 percent production increase compared to 1979. Important increases are envisaged with the products consuming lower fuel and raw materials, highly significant for the economy. The entire development of the petrochemical industry is streamlined toward a more complex processing of crude.

The plan tasks for the building materials industry are grounded on the demands of the investment programme. For the wood-working industry it was established that production should grow mainly on the basis of the high capitalization of the raw materials resources, special attention being given to the diversification of furniture, veneers and enriched boards.

According to plan provisions, light industry will register a 9.3 percent higher growth rate and food industry a 6.4 percent one. Particular stress is laid on the maximal utilization of the resources resulting from production and consumption processes, on the full capitalization of waste products.

The draft plan further ensures the intensive development and modernization of agriculture. The provisions regarding the sector of vegetable production take account of the necessity of improving the structure of culture, of substantively increasing cereal, technical plants, vegetables and fruit productions. In zootechny the increase of livestocks should be matched by higher and efficiency increasing productions of meat, milk, eggs and wool. In the conditions of a normal agricultural year, gross farm output is to rise by 4.7-6 percent as to 1979, while cereal production is to reach 26 million tons.

Stipulated was a more rapid endowment of agriculture with mechanical means--tractors, combines and other machinery. Important irrigation and land melioration operations will be conducted. The implementation of the programme for the chemicalization of production and the application of the established measures of improving animal selection and reproduction will be speeded up.

The funds allotted to investments sum up almost 245 thousand million lei, representing more than the amount invested over the entire 1951-1960 decade. The country's wealth will increase by 670 industrial and agrozootechnical capacities. The distribution of investments in the territory provides possibilities for all countries to have capacities turning out an industrial production worth more than 10 thousand million lei in 1980.

The activity carried on in the domain of scientific research and technological development is oriented, to a greater extent, towards the solving of the major problems posed by the growth and modernization of social production. In 1980, 624 scientific research and technological development units are to be built, contributing to the superior capitalization of raw materials, to the rise in the technical and qualitative level of production.

The volume of Romania's foreign trade is to grow by 14.8 percent as compared to 1979 in conditions of a more marked increase of exports. The tasks in the domain of exports take account of the ever greater capacity of the Romanian industry to turn out a wide range of highly processed products, of superior technical-economic performances. At the same time, the funds provided for imports meet the demands for raw and auxiliary materials, machinery and equipment. Under the plan, material and financial conditions are provided for the implementation of all cooperation ventures agreed upon with socialist, developing and other countries.

By its structure, the draft plan for 1980 focuses attention on higher economic efficiency in conditions of firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism in all sectors of activity, of the principles of workers' self-financing and self-management. Within this framework, labour productivity, appraised on the basis of the value of net production, is stipulated to grow by 8.7 percent in the republican industry and by 8.4 percent in constructions, through the broad promotion of technical progress, the intensive use of the means available, in each and every unit, the improvement of vocational training, the superior capitalization of production and work, etc. The level of production costs per 1,000 lei marketable production is to decrease, in the republican industry, down to at least 772 lei, particularly according to material expenditures, thus savings worth over 12.5 thousand million lei being realized.

The speaker then highlighted the importance of the measures for the continuous rise in the quality and reliability of products, the implementation of the provisions regarding the assimilation of new products and the redesign of the existing ones, the strengthening of quality control in all phases of the production process, the optimization of production processes and the reduction of raw and auxiliary materials consumption.

The plan will provide for the necessary resources to rise the incomes of the working peoples, to increase the volume of goods sales and of services, to further develop the housing construction, the technico-material base of the social-cultural activities, thus conditions being created for the implementation of the programme of raising the living standard. According to the plan provisions, the remuneration fund of the working personnel will grow 9.6 percent as to 1979. The second stage of rising the remuneration will be concluded next year, the average remuneration reaching thus 2,267 lei monthly, a superior level as to the provisions of the five-year plan. The retail goods sales through the socialist network will grow by 9.3 percent and the services to the population by 11.6 percent, concomitantly with the continuous rise of the quality and diversification of the sorts' structure.

Almost 245,000 flats and over 5,000 single flats will be built in 1980. The material base of education, health protection physical culture and sport will also witness a strong development. Kindergartens for 20,700 children, almost 3,300 classrooms and hostels accomodating over 30,000 pupils will be commissioned.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

U.S. Seeking Military Bases

LD191052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19 (TANJUG)--The U.S. military-diplomatic mission which is presently touring the Middle East will seek possibilities for a "modest use" of military bases for the U.S. Armed Forces in Kenya, Somalia and Oman, "in order to improve the supplying of U.S. effectives" in this region, U.S. State Department representative Tom Reston announced yesterday evening.

The State Department representative denied previous announcements of the U.S. administration in Washington according to which the delegation, headed by Deputy Vice-Secretary for Defence Robert Murray, will also request of Riyadh the right to use Saudi Arabian bases.

Tom Reston also stated that the mission's journey was "previously planned" and that it, allegedly, has no direct link with Iran's refusal to free the U.S. diplomats, who have been held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since November 4.

U.S. Warning to Iran

LD200124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19 (TANJUG)--The first explanations here of sharp warnings the White House yesterday addressed to the Iranian Revolutionary Government stress that the U.S. Government will not use military force as would cause bloodshed as long as the U.S. hostages in Iran are not in physical danger.

Therefore, the concentration of U.S. warships near Iranian waters and the examining of possibilities to use military [word indistinct] in neighbouring countries for the passage and supplies of U.S. armed forces in the case of crisis, should not be taken as preparations for an immediate military action, it was said here.

However, the U.S. reiterated today its resolve to use all means at its disposal in order to prevent the U.S. citizens held hostage in Tehran from being tried in any court or tribunal, or publicly disgraced.

The bringing of the hostages to tribunal would represent an immediate cause for the undertaking of a military intervention without the use of force, it is stressed today in Washington. No official explanation has been issued on what this apparently contradictory statement actually means. It is supposed however, that this would actually be a maritime blockade of the Iranian coasts which would make it impossible for Iran to import the necessary commodities and export oil by maritime routes.

It is far more realistic to suppose, it was said in Washington today, that the U.S. could request its allies to apply certain economic sanctions against Tehran even before the matter is put before the U.N. Security Council.

FRG REJECTION OF EXTRADITION REQUEST DENOUNCED

LD192140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--TANJUG has been informed that an official answer has been received in Belgrade from the FRG to the effect that it will not meet Yugoslavia's demand for extradition of the terrorist Ljubimir Dragoja, and that the FRG authorities intend to begin court proceedings against Dragoja.

The Yugoslav request for Dragoja's extradition is substantiated by a series of pieces of evidence of this criminal's terrorist activity. He was tried in Austria as long ago as 1971 for terrorist and criminal activities, and in 1975 the FRG, where he had arrived on the orders of the well-known central fascist-terrorist organization with the aim of organizing terrorist actions in Western European countries against the SFRY, in the capacity of an "expert."

This action of the West German authorities is not in keeping with the spirit of the agreement on extradition between Yugoslavia and the FRG, which has yielded certain results, but which are not yet sufficient enough to insure an effective struggle against terrorism.

It is very important to stress that in the whole of this case the question is not one of a single criminal, but of a broader practice, which, instead of nipping terrorism in the bud makes things easier in practice for the forces which stand behind the terrorist perpetrators of criminal acts. The attitude to terrorism presupposes not this kind of practice, but a serious change of method and a demand from every country to take concrete and effective measures against terrorism as an international evil, as well as cooperation between states in this field.

The authorities of the FRG, by again disregarding the opinion of the appropriate court, have assumed the moral and political responsibility for their failure to prevent, in practice, the further criminal activity of the emigre underworld on and from the territory of the FRG against Yugoslavia.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT MAKES STOPOVER VISIT IN BELGRADE

LD191058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 19 (TANJUG)--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, made a stopover here today en route to the Soviet Union. Evijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, welcomed him at Belgrade airport on behalf of President Tito.

The Angolan president and Mijatovic exchanged information on current questions of internal development in Angola and Yugoslavia. President Dos Santos spoke in detail about the situation in the south of Africa and aggressive attacks launched by the forces of the Republic of South Africa's racist regime to which Angola, as one of the front-line countries, is constantly exposed.

PRESIDENCY SESSION EXAMINES BUDGETARY PROBLEMS

LD191953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. Top federal officials also took part in the work of the session.

On the basis of the report by the president of the Federal Executive Council on the federal budget balance problems for 1980 and of the Executive Council's proposal to decrease the expenditure envisaged by the draft budget, the SFRY Presidency discussed and supported the efforts made by the Federal Executive Council to coordinate federal expenditure and the adopted policy of slowing down the growth of all forms of social expenditure. At the same time the presidency pointed out the still big gap between the between the expenditure of the federal budget and the ability of our economy to meet it. This imposes the need for rigorous economies by all users of the funds of the budget and to put off the intended--and even some already commenced--programs of investment and other expenditures in 1980. In this context the initiative of appropriate federal organs to immediately tackle the preparations for the adoption of a system of financing the federation in the period between 1981 and 1985, which will be in keeping with new systemic solutions in other areas of social reproduction and with the ability of our economy to finance general social requirements, was assessed as very important. The Presidency also pointed out the need for all sociopolitical communities--republics and autonomous provinces, town communities and municipalities--to reexamine their budgetary expenditures and carry out programs of rigorous economies of budgetary resources.

In examining the problems of fixing the Yugoslav balance of payments and the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces for 1980, the SFRY Presidency made the assessment that the adoption of these documents and the decisions on joint foreign currency policy up to the end of this year are a paramount and urgent business of the assemblies of the socialist republics, of socialist autonomous provinces and of the SFRY Assembly. The consolidation of the position of our economy in the international division of labor represents the backbone of our economic policy next year. Proceeding from this, such import-export ratios next year have to be planned and implemented as will insure a substantial reduction in the deficit in the balance of payments and an increase in our foreign currency reserves, coupled with arresting a further growth of the rate of our country's indebtedness abroad. In assessing that the revised draft of the Yugoslav balance of payments is, basically speaking, in keeping with these requirements, the Presidency believes that together with its adoption the sort of measures and regulations should be passed which will insure its consistent implementation in 1980. In this respect the Presidency points out that the focus should be on the measures which will increase export and invisible foreign currency earnings. Parallel with this there is a need for measures which will reduce imports and foreign currency noncommodity expenditure, which implies a faster restructuring of the economy and corresponding substitution of imports as well as a resolute reduction of noncommodity foreign currency expenditure down to the balance of payments capabilities of our country.

The Presidency discussed European security and disarmament problems and noted that the armaments race in this region is a threat not only to European but to international security in general, with a broader negative effect on the totality of international relations. It was stressed at the session that Yugoslavia supports all initiatives and concrete measures which could contribute to the consolidation of international trust, to the end of the armaments race and to the beginning of a genuine disarmament process.

At the session of the SFRY Presidency, on the basis of previous consultations with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, approval was given to the proposal for the SFRY Assembly to deal with the election of members of the Council of the Federation.

The Presidency also approved the proposal for the SFRY Assembly that Dr Stana Djukic-Delevic, now an undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Justice and General Administration, be elected a judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

The session also discussed some other questions pertaining to the Presidency's sphere of work.

MOMCILO BALJAK GIVES 'POSITIVE APPRAISAL' OF INFORMATION MEDIA

LD192344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The positive appraisal of the progress which has in recent years been achieved in the development of the public information media is based on the increased awareness in all our environments that the building of a unified and modern system of information represents one of the essential prerequisites for the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management and the development of democratic communication in society. This was stressed in the introductory report submitted by Executive Secretary Momcilo Baljak at today's session of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Dr Tihomir Valaskalic. The session discussed topical ideopolitical questions of editorial policy and the tasks of the League of Communists in public information organs.

The efforts of the working people and communists who work in this field and their readiness to carry out more speedily and resolutely their part of the tasks in the realization of the policy of the League of Communists and work for the realization of the congress decisions, Baljak stressed, are built into the successful results which have been achieved. The situation in this sphere of social activity and the topical problems confronting us cannot be viewed outside the context of social development as a whole. The critical approach to these problems must be based on the assessment of the behavior and responsibility of all the social subjects which are participating in the process of information, on the quality of the ties established between the press and society and on the realism of the material presuppositions concerning the development of the system of information.

Baljak dwelt in particular on the material and technological position of the information media and then stressed that the activity of the press, radio and television in the delegate system represents, especially after the congresses of the leagues of communists, the focal point of editorial policy. Journalists are facing the increasingly pronounced demand that they should involve themselves more deeply in their day-to-day work with society's grass roots and with the real processes and problems, that they should come face to face with various self-managing interests. On the basis of the experience gained so far it is possible to point out a number of positive examples of this kind of work, but long-term editorial plans have not yet been worked out with regard to some of the aspects of editorial policy. This concerns plans which presuppose the necessary degree of knowledge of the questions being discussed and a deeper familiarity with the problems and contradictions encountered in practical work, and so forth.

Without such an orientation--which must not only be built into the general programs of editorial work, but must also constitute the basis of every journalist's personal plan of work--will arouse further manifestations of that most criticized weakness of our political journalism, the giving of priority to the reports on the work and decisions of the forums, in other words to the coverage mostly of only the final stages of decisionmaking and of the adoption of attitudes to the most important social questions, Baljak stressed.

Baljak went on to mention two essential prerequisites for the further development of information media: The development of the network of correspondents and the respect for the principles of the public nature of the work, without which the press cannot be fully integrated into the political and delegate system.

We lay stress on this question, Baljak underlined, because we are convinced that journalists are serious and justified in voicing numerous complaints about the sources of information being closed to them, especially in the organizations of associated labor, but also in some of the sociopolitical communities and organizations. We have always laid stress on the importance of the principle of working in public for the further development of self-managing relations. This represents one of the essential tasks of the LCY and presupposes the need for a broader self-managing action in society against all forms of bureaucratic and technocratic manipulation of information.

It is the duty of our press, Baljak went on, to be at the center of social action day in and day out. It is its task to build the attitudes and policy of the League of Communists into the interpretation of and commentaries on concrete developments and contradictions. This is a road toward the sharpening of the ideological criteria of editorial policy in all editorial offices, a road which leaves enough scope for creative critical attitudes of all themes.

Baljak emphasized that journalist collectives have achieved numerous results and shown a broad readiness to suppress in their own ranks any manifestations of opportunism, ideological neutralism and the sporadic anti-self-management trends in a section of the information media. There is no reason and no need for us to hold empty academic dialogs either in editorial offices or further afield in society about the borderline between the bourgeois concepts of the freedom of the press and the Marxist-based and class-orientated socialist press. The criterion of ideological struggle and the differentiation in the press can only be derived from the political orientation toward the consistent affirmation of the self-managing road of society's development and the self-managing way of settling social problems.

Speaking about ideopolitical shortcomings in the information media, Baljak noted the absence of action especially in the field of the so-called entertainment and revue press and the corresponding radio and television programs. For a long time the entertainment press has been characterized by the phenomena of tastelessness and privatization. Fashionable attitudes and one-sidedness are also characteristic of parts of some of radio and television programs. A number of programs produced at home are also based on poor foreign examples and contained an impermissible amount of trash.

Baljak underlined that our public is justified in expecting a critical assessment to be made of those works in which science and art are used merely as a screen from behind which antisocialist and anti-self-management views are being expressed.

The public information organs which are intended for the broadest public, Baljak said, cannot leave it to anybody else to reveal ideopolitical meaning offered in a book, film, theater play or exhibition of paintings and should not confine themselves to "pure aesthetics."

A good example of critical activity are the comments in a large number of public information organs on the reactionary contents of paintings of the painter Mica Popovic, which have in already well-known way combined the nationalist and dogmatist positions.

With regard to the ideological problems of editorial policy the positive results and also the failures must be put in the total context of the editorial offices' level of organization and of the quality of the sociopolitical and, in particular, party work in journalist collectives. [passage indistinct]

It was pointed out in the discussion that much is written about history but that such articles have no deeper value. Between 19 and 32 percent of the Yugoslav television centers' programs are foreign.

The problem is not one of the extent of these programs but of their content. The entertainment and children's press, whose circulation in the republic exceeds 1 million, publish a large number of texts from foreign sources. Some of the newspapers can be said to be making excessive use of materials from various foreign agencies and to be reprinting in an uncritical manner texts on styles of life, ethics, and standards of behavior which are contrary to our concepts and our system of values. We are an open country, but we are not also a "free-for-all hunting ground," it has been stated in this connection.

It was stressed that in the next period the League of Communists should wage its main struggle for the purity of the ideological positions from which articles are written on our society's problems and those of the world. Several speakers commented on cadre policy and on the cadre situation in journalism. The members of the LCY Presidium spoke in favor of better ideological training for journalists and the more systematic preparation of the young for this kind of work. Reference was also made to the need for specialization among journalists for individual spheres and it was noted that about half of all the journalists in the republic possess only secondary education.

It was stated that an editorial office which is acting genuinely as a political factor and does not collect material in the manner of "whatever is brought in by anyone," but which represents a political organism where important political and social questions are discussed and debated on the basis of universal social needs is prone to suffer from considerably fewer shortcomings and failures.

Particular reference was made to the social councils as a form of social influence in public information media. Stress was placed on the need to continue to perfect the forms in which society exerted its influence and to develop them within the framework of the delegate system.

At the end of the extensive debate the presidium decided that a document on the tasks of the League of Communists in the organs of public information with regard to the topical ideo-political questions of editorial policy should be prepared on the basis of the relevant materials, the introductory report and the debate.

NEGLECT OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE BY SOME GROUPS NOTED

ID192203 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Zlatko Kuretic report]

[Text] At an augmented session of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, a review was made of the carrying out of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the position of our workers temporarioy employed abroad, in connection with our doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Zlatko Kuretic reports:

It was stated that there are still many of our citizens temporarily employed abroad, and very many of these are subject to military service. This statement alone was grounds for a detailed debate on how to regulate in future the opportunities for travel and employment abroad for those persons subject to military service who, with regard to their knowledge and specialized skills, are of exceptional importance for the Yugoslav Armed Forces. Many of these are reserve officers, and this fact complicates even further the situation where our citizens who are subject to military service, and who are beyond the Yugoslav borders, are concerned.

But there has been discussion of amendments and addenda to the Law on Military Service, and the aforementioned problems will in all probability be regulated in an appropriate manner in future regulations and ordinances.

Although the majority of our citizens temporarily employed abroad are loyally and patriotically disposed towards their homeland, one must not, nevertheless, neglect the activities of that truly small number of adherents of various groups and groupings of the underground external emigration. They use various methods and ways to recruit any unwary individual, and the propaganda utilized may sometimes be dangerously effective, particularly if timely information from home is suppressed. This year, therefore, much greater attention will be devoted to importing of accurate, objective and timely information to our workers employed abroad. Information about events in the homeland will be conveyed to them abroad in timely fashion, and their holiday sojourns to their birthplace will be used to insure that they are informed as accurately as possible about events in the country.

The draft plan of work of the Croatian SAWP Coordinating Committee for next year, at which time a review will be made of many topics which have not been realized this year, was agreed to. Involved here is the question of the role of social organizaions in the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and topics entitled "Topical Questions of Information Activity in the Realization of the Concept of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

LJUBICIC, SPILJAK DISCUSS COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIONS, YPA

LD191836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for National Defense, held talks today in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, who with his colleagues, greeted General Ljubicic and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on the forthcoming holiday, YPA Day.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guests spoke about the further fostering and deepening of relations between the trade unions and the YPA, that is, about the all-round development of traditional cooperation between the citizens of our country and the members of the armed forces. The talks between Mika Spiljak and Gen Nikola Ljubicic were att nded by Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the LCY Organization Committee in the YPA, and Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense.

TITO PRESENTS BIRTHDAY AWARD TO TEMELKOVSKI

LD191844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor to Borko Temelkovski, Council of the Federation member. This lofty award has been conferred on Temelkovski to mark his 60th birthday, his long years of revolutionary labor and his exceptional services in building the Yugoslav socialist self-managing society.